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REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF FLORIDA
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1892.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.
JOHN G. COLLINS, STATE PRINTER.
1893.

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1892

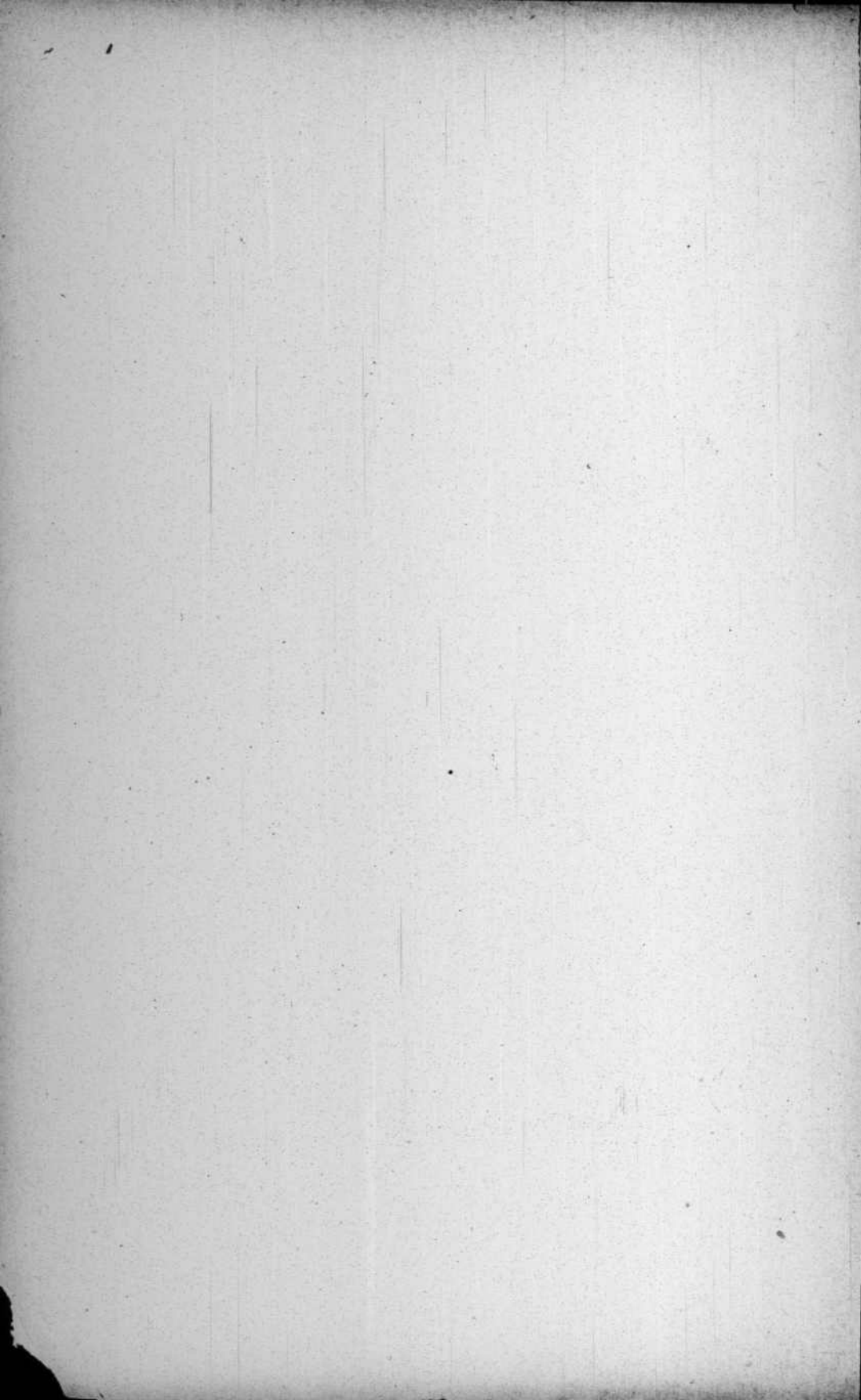


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REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1892.



Report of the Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TALLAHASSEE, FLA., January 1, 1893. }

His Excellency, FRANCIS P. FLEMING,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR—I have the honor to herewith submit the following report of the transactions of this department of the State government for the period beginning January 1, 1891, and ending to-day.

In compliance with the requirement of the law, the first in order is the accounting for such money as has been received and paid out by this office, and in this connection it is well to state here that no money other than such as has been drawn upon requisition duly approved, from the Treasury, has been received by this office, except a sum of \$1,000 offered by the citizens of St. Augustine for the location of the encampment at that place, and conditioned upon the supposition that the sum allowed by law for encampments would be insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of same. This supposition proving incorrect, by reason of the offer of free transportation by all the railway companies, obtained mainly through the efforts of the said citizens, that amount was returned to them, hence will not be further considered in this report.

EXPENDITURES FOR ACCOUNT OF THE MILITIA FOR YEARS 1891-92.

1891.				
Warrant				
No.				
111—Jan.	5—Paid to Capt R W Davis for			
	quarterly allowance due			
	Co D 1st Bat for year end-			
	ing June 30, 1890.....	\$	200	00
522—	19—Sundry items included in			
	last report.....	\$	22 62	94 99
	Postage stamps.....		2 37	

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Warrant
No.

748—Feb. 2—	Wire byonet attachments and freight.....	16 35	
	For gross screws.....	75	
	For freight and drayage....	1 65	
	For postage stamps.....	2 00 —	20 75
1343—Mar. 28—	Freight Capt Kuhl.....	4 69	
	Freight Capt Tyler.....	2 03	
	Freight Capt Bingham.....	7 23	
	Freight Capt Lovell.....	61	
	Freight Capt Bingham.....	1 74	
	For stamps.....	7 50	
	For stencil.....	2 25	
	For drayage.....	1 25 —	27 30
	For expenses visiting Insane Asylum.....	11 20	
	Total warrant.....	\$ 38 50	
1895—April 15—	For postage stamps.....	6 50	
2761—June 11—	Witnesses in trial of Capt W H Atkins, as follows: John Canova, Stephen Benet, Chas Howard, Eu- gene Masters, Theo Pomar, Josiah Vane, B C Rude and M R Cooper, \$8 45 each.....		67 60 \$3 00
2763—June 11—	Postage stamps.....	\$177 21	
4015—Aug. 19—	Paid Field Staff and Band 1st Bat	126 50	
	Co A 1st Bat.....	170 85	
	Co B 1st Bat.....	143 10	
	Co D 1st Bat.....	131 40	
	Co F 1st Bat.....	31 70	
	Field and Staff 2d Bat.....	419 90	
	Co A 2d Bat.....	187 98	
	Co B 2d Bat.....	187 42	
	Co C 2d Bat.....	211 01	
	Co D 2d Bat.....	187 08	
	Co F 2d Bat.....	204 84	
	Field Staff and Band 3d Bat	180 99	
	Co A 3d Bat.....	260 96	
	Co B 3d Bat.....	352 49	
	Co C 3d Bat.....		
	Total amount of pay roll.....	\$2,973 43	
	Paid L & N Ry Co transporting the troops and equipage	678 75	
	F C & P R R ditto.....	248 78	
	Central Line Boats same...	168 00	
	Plant S S Line same.....	344 00	
	Fla So R R Co same.....	50 40	
	J, St A & H Ry Co same...	261 31	
	J, T & K W Ry Co same....	115 70	
	So Fl. Ry Co same.....	122 60	
	Dupont & Traver, horse hire.....	9 00	

Warrant
No.

4015--Aug. 19--	Paid Dr W F Shir e, services, etc	46 15	
	J, St A & H Ry f eight.....	11 20	
	Total paid out.....	\$5,029 32	
	Overplus due Adjutant-General	29 32	
	Total amount of warrant.....		\$5,000 00
5177--Sept. 15--	Paid postage June 23 to date....		10 00
6220--Nov. 9--	postage to 7th inst.....	7 00	
	New Drill Regulations.....	12 00--	19 00
	Total expenses for 1891.....		\$5,372 64
1892			
864--Feb. 2--	Paid postage Dec. 3 to date....		8 00
1008--Feb. 10--	Maj. Call, allowance for Batt Hdqs for two years ending June 30, 1890.....		50 00
1009--	Capt Turner quarterly al- lowance due Co F 1st Batt		200 00
1010--	Lt Brad-haw, Q M 2d Batt allowance due Batt Hdqs for 3 years ending June 30, 1890.....		75 00
1011--	Capt Webster, allowance due Co A, 2d Batt, to June 30, 1890.....		198 50
1012--	Capt McConnell, allowance due Co B, 2d Batt, to June 30, 1890.....		200 00
1013--	Capt Kuhl, allowance due Co C to June 30, 1890.....		189 00
1014--	Capt Smith, allowance due Co D 2d Batt to June 30, 1890.....		200 00
1015--	Capt Masters, allowance due Co F 2d Batt to June 30, 1890.....		106 31
	Lt Quina, Q M 3rd Batt, allowance for year end- ing June 30, 1890.....		25 00
1017--	Capt Whitins, allowance due Co A 3d Batt, to June 30, 1890.....		200 00
1083-- 11--	Capt Boylston, allowance due Co A 1st Batt, to June 30, 1890.....		200 00
1994--April 29--	Expenses incurred in ship- ment of arms to DeSoto Guards.....		13 91
2535--June 2--	Express on sundry ship- ments.....	5 50	
	Encampment notice in Times-Union.....	1 50	
	Encampment notice in Pen- sacola News.....	3 00	

Warrant
No.

2535—	June 2—	Paid Encampment notice in Tampa Tribune.....	1 00	
		Freight and drayage on stores turned in by Capt Heiberger.....	6 82	16 82
3418—	Aug. 2—	Freight to Pensacola.....	2 60	
		Freight on arms turned in by the Garfield Guards of Pensacola.....	9 25	
		Fare to Jacksonville and return during riot.....	13 20	25 05
3563—	10—	For 300 belt attachments and freight on same.....		16 35
3633—	17—	Maj Webster and Co A 4th Batt, for services at Jacksonville riot.....		69 96
3634—		Capt Heiberger and Co, ditto		56 88
3635—		Capt McLaurry and Co, ditto		54 10
3636—		Capt Boylston and Co, ditto		159 87
3637—		Capt Masters and Co.....		84 57
3638—		Capt Maitair and his Co...		110 83
3639—		Capt Brannon and his Co...		82 83
3640—		Capt Turner and his Co....		60 36
3641—		F C & P R R fare of troops		239 10
3642—		J St A & H Ry Co, ditto ...		162 40
3746—	Sept. 2—	W U Telegraph Co.....		24 90
3917—	13—	J T & K W Ry Co, fare of troops.....		67 20
4244—	Oct. 8—	W U Telegraph Co.....		7 38
4261—	10—	Postage stamps.....		8 00
4636—	Nov. 5—	W U T Co.....		7 05
4739—	14—	Freight on cartridges to Tampa.....	3 38	
		Ditto to Daytona.....	4 52	
		Ditto to Leesburg.....	3 16	
		Ditto to Sanford.....	4 36	
		Ditto to Apalachicola.....	3 26	
		Ditto to Orlando.....	3 56	
		Ditto to Gainesville.....	2 79	
		Freight on equipments for Gainesville Guards.....	3 60	
		Expense of packing and freight on old arms from Gainesville.....	7 40	36 40
4833—	18—	Capt McLaurry, allowance due Co D 1st Batt, for June 30, 1891.....		200 00
4834—		Capt Heiberger, allowance due Co B 1st Batt, to June 30, 1891.....		47 22
4835—		Capt Turner, allowance due Co F 1st Batt, to March 31, 1891.....		150 00

Warrant
No.

4836—Nov. 18—	Paid Capt Brossier, allowance due Co A 2nd Batt, to March 31, 1891.....	150 00
4837—	Capt McConnell, allowance due Co B 2nd Batt, to March 31, 1891.....	150 00
4838—	Capt Smith, allowance due Co D 2nd Batt, to June 30, 1891.....	189 44
4839—Nov. 18—	Capt Masters, allowance due Co F 2d Batt, to June, 30, 1891.....	192 03
4840—	Capt Whiting, allowance due Co A 3d Batt, to June 30, 1891.....	200 00
4841—	Capt Hickey, allowance due Co C 3d Batt, to June 30, 1891.....	123 40
4842—	Capt Kuhl, allowance due Co C 2d Batt, for quarter March 31, 1891.....	50 00
5106—Dec. 10—	Freight on stores to Key West.....	5 08
	Freight on stores to Daytona Rifles.....	2 15
	Freight from Hawthorn Rifles.....	6 31
	Freight on stores to Jack- sonville.....	2 10
	Freight on stores to St. Au- gustine.....	3 61
	Freight on stores to Jack- sonville.....	42
	Freight on stores to Pens- cola.....	3 35
	Freight on stores to Palatka Freight on stores to Key West.....	2 75
	Freight on stores to Ar- cadia.....	7 20
5107—Dec. 10—	Capt Leffler and his Co.....	5 59— 38 56
5108—	Lt Cameron and his Co.....	64 66
5109—	J, T & K W R'y Co, carry- ing troops.....	86 50
5110—	Maj Lancaster, Titusville riot.....	129 12
5360— 27—	Maj Webster, president court martial.....	17 20
5361—	Maj Haughton, court martial	17 60
5362—	Capt Lovell, ditto ..	16 40
5363—	Capt Turner, ditto ..	23 12
5364—	Lt Burford, Judge Advocate, court martial.....	4 57
5365—	Capt McConnell, witness, court martial....	25 08
5366—	Capt Brannon, witness, court martial.....	16 08
		6 88

Warrant
No.

5367—Dec 27—Paid Lt T V Pomar, witness, court martial.....	10 88
5368—Sergt McMillan, witness, court martial.....	9 17
5369—Corpl Dismukes, witness, court martial.....	9 88
5370—Private Moody, witness, court martial.....	14 94
5371—Col Gilchrist, president court martial.....	46 00
5372—Lt Whitaker, member court martial.....	25 00
3675—Aug. 23—\$5,000, expended as follows:	
Pay-roll staff and band 1st Bat.	196 50
Company A, First Battalion....	209 01
Company B, First Battalion....	199 04
Company C, First Battalion....	138 88
Company D, First Battalion....	205 87
Company F, First Battalion....	144 09
Field and staff, Second Battalion.	48 79
Band, Second Battalion.....	147 00
Company A, Second Battalion..	244 98
Company B, Second Battalion..	247 81
Company C, Second Battalion..	155 93
Company D, Second Battalion..	188 30
Company B, Third Battalion....	30 85
Company C, Third Battalion....	280 49
Company D, Third Battalion....	201 53
Field, Staff and Company A, Fourth Battalion.....	286 29
Company B, Fourth Battalion..	203 77
Company C, Fourth Battalion..	222 79
Company D, Fourth Battalion..	159 59
Field, Staff and Company B, Fifth Battalion.....	253 04
Company A, Fifth Battalion....	891 30
Company C, Fifth Battalion....	136 23
Company D, Fifth Battalion....	166 14
Paid bill of drues.....	15 30
Freight on tents from Pensacola.	8 58
Freight on tents to Pensacola..	4 51
Fare of Company C, Third Bat- talion from Apalachicola to Chattahoochee.....	50 73
Fare returning same route....	49 00
For lumber, hay, drayage, etc...	46 78
Maj Call's bill, tent poles.....	48 70
Capt Turner's bill, sundries.....	43 65
For camp utensils.....	10 80
Sundry bills for supplies.....	53 97
Adjutant General's expenses go- ing to St. Augustine.....	10 60
Adjutant General's expenses to camp at Pensacola.....	17 20
Deficit on last encampment....	29 32
Balance to be returned to Treas- ury.....	152 62— 5,000 00

The second and third requirements of the Adjutant-General's report are for an account of the arms and ordnance stores received, to whom issued, present condition, etc.

The following table makes this exhibit in condensed form, but as stated in last bi-ennial report, a large part of the arms drawn by the State from the United States ordnance stores, and which by decision of the Attorney-General never became the property of the State, were issued without sufficient or proper safeguards for their legitimate use and return upon demand of the Governor, to this office, and it has been impracticable to get possession of them. They are now scattered among private individuals in the immediate vicinity of the locations of the commands to which issued, many of whom claim them as private property. Being of patterns now obsolete, and many of such arms having been condemned and sold by other States, passed into the possession of dealers and resold to private persons, it is now impracticable to distinguish between such property, and that still remaining the property of the Government. This is rendered the more difficult as many of the arms issued to this State were of the "experimental issue," having no armory numbers or other sufficient marks for identification.

These arms, have, in compliance with law been charged to the counties in which issued, and still remain a debt against such counties, but being legally advised that the counties could not be held for such as were not issued upon duly executed bonds, I have refrained from turning the amounts for such deficiencies or returns in to the Comptroller for assessment against the counties, as provided in Revised Statutes, Section 512, Par. 5. Some action should be taken by the legislature relieving this office and the counties of the dilemma thus forced upon them.

Ordinance Stores received, issued and remaining on hand from January 1, 1891 to January 1, 1893.

Ordinance Stores received, issued and remaining on hand from January 1, 1891 to January 1, 1893.	12 Pound'r Howitzer.	12 Pound'r Carriage.	Setts of Harness.	Rifles, Calibre 50.	Rifles, Calibre 45.	Carbines, Calibre 45.	Sabres and Belts.	Extra Bayonets.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Belts.	Waist Belts & Pouches.	Gunslings.	Carbine Slings.	Carbine Sling Swiv'ls.	Carbine Pouches.	Blanket Bags.	Haversacks.	Canteens.	Meat Cans.	Screw Drivers.	Tumbler Punches.	12 Pound Canister.	12 Pound Grape Shot.	12 Pd. Loaded Shell.	Friction Primers.	Ball Cartridges, 50.	Ball Cartridges, 45.	Blank Cartridges.	Pistol Cartridges.	Boxes Clean'g Mat'l.	Arms Chests.
On hand last report.....	1	1	2	109	31	27	54	28	76	116	160	112	30	20	37	26	140	140	140	140	84	7	11	12	12	135	7,555	20,827	7,465	436	25	....
Received from U. S. Ordnance Department.					95	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	195	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40	40	55	11	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	57,000	10,000	.....	.....	5
Received from Alachua County.....				23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	41	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	990	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" Bradford County.....				40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" Hernando County.....					30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" Leon County.....				37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	33	.....	34	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" Nassau County.....					40	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	37	.....	37	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" Orange County.....					10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" Polk County.....					38	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	39	.....	39	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,825	.....	.....	.....	2
" St. Johns County.....																											2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to be accounted for.....	1	1	2	209	244	27	54	28	360	306	391	302	315	20	37	26	180	180	180	180	223	28	11	12	12	1,135	8,545	81,652	17,465	436	28	17
Issued to Alachua County.....											40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,000	.....	.....	2
" Bradford County.....					35	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35	35	35	35	35	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	1,000	.....	.....	1
" Brevard County.....					30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	1
" Duval County.....					40	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	37	.....	37	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	1,000	.....	.....	2
" DeSoto County.....					30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,840	.....	.....	.....	1
" Escambia County.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	15	15	.....	.....	11	12	12	385	.....	4,000	2,000	.....	.....	3
" Franklin County.....					20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	1
" Hernando County.....																																
" Hillsborough County.....					38	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	39	.....	39	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,825	1,000	.....	.....	1
" Jefferson County.....					20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" Leon County.....					25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Lake County.....					10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,000	.....	.....	1
" Marion County.....																												4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Monroe County.....																												4,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
" Nassau County.....																												4,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
" Orange County.....																												4,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
" Polk County.....																																
" Putnam County.....											35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
" St. Johns County.....										35	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	35	35	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....
" Suwannee County.....					40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Volusia County.....																												5,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Total issued.....	1	1	2	45	243	.....	25	.....	261	150	401	146	256	.....	.....	.....	165	165	165	165	163	27	11	12	12	1,135	.....	72,665	13,000	.....	.....	23
To be accounted for in next report.....				164	1	27	29	28	99	156	..	156	59	20	37	26	15	15	15	15	60	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,987	4,465	436	5	5

The fourth provision of the law is for the number, strength and condition of the Volunteer Militia, and the strength of the enrolled militia of the State.

Since the last report the law has been so amended as to permit the enlistment of twenty companies of infantry and two of artillery, at same time prohibiting all other armed military organizations of the State. There being at that time thirty-one organized companies in the service it was expected that no difficulty would be encountered in selecting a sufficient number therefrom to locate in each of the more important towns and localities one at least of such companies, but in consequence of the very limited "encouragement" extended to such companies under the law expressly enacted for the "Organization and Encouragement of a Corps of Volunteer Militia, etc.," during the preceding three years, many of the companies hesitated to re-enlist under more stringent laws. One of the requirements of the last act being that no enlisted man should be discharged before the expiration of his three years' term of enlistment, except by order of the Governor. Hence much delay occurred in the re-organization of the troops necessitated by this changed law, and only the old organization could be prepared for the encampment of 1891. The subjoined is the roster of the Florida State Troops, organized under the present law, and all other previously existing organizations have been disbanded and prohibited from appearing in public as military organizations, with firearms.

ORGANIZED VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

FIRST BATTALION.

Headquarters, Jacksonville, Fla.

Major Rydon M Call, commanding.

First Lieutenant A. G. Hartridge, Adjutant.

First Lieutenant E W Vail, Quartermaster and Commissary.

First Lieutenant Laurens Alexander, Surgeon.

Company A — Captain S C Boylston, Jr, Jacksonville, Fla.; First Lieutenant S P Holmes; Second Lieutenant C C Baldwin. Aggregate, 45.

Company B—Captain Xavier Lopez, St Augustine, Fla.; First Lieutenant T J Darling; Second Lieutenant F H Greater. Aggregate, 38.

Company C—Captain L H Mattair, Jacksonville, Fla.; First Lieutenant W W Frazier; Second Lieutenant James Y Wilson. Aggregate, 36.

Company D—Captain J W Brannon, St Augustine, Fla.; First Lieutenant Theo. V. Pomar; Second Lieutenant Harry M Snow, Jr. Aggregate, 37.

Company F—Captain M P Turner, Jacksonville, Fla. (Artillery); First Lieutenant George Emory. Aggregate, 29.

SECOND BATTALION.

Headquarters, Ocala, Fla.

Major T D Lancaster, commanding.

First Lieutenant R A Burford, Adjutant.

First Lieutenant J N Bradshaw, Quartermaster and Commissary.

First Lieutenant R P Izlar, Surgeon.

Company A—Captain R B McConnell, Ocala, Fla.; First Lieutenant R E Davidson; Second Lieutenant Ralph T Birdsey. Aggregate, 39.

Company B—Captain C P Lovell, Leesburg, Fla.; First Lieutenant B Smith; Second Lieutenant A N Miller. Aggregate, 43.

Company C—Captain B H Kuhl, Orlando, Fla.; First Lieutenant Philip Bewan; Second Lieutenant A C Harl. Aggregate, 35.

Company D—Captain Charles D Leffler, Sanford, Fla.; First Lieutenant W D Miller; Second Lieutenant A P Hochstein. Aggregate, 38.

THIRD BATTALION.

Headquarters, Pensacola, Fla.

Major W F Williams, commanding.

First Lieutenant H H Thornton, Adjutant.

First Lieutenant Ed Gale Quina, Quartermaster and Commissary.

First Lieutenant Robert W Hargis, Surgeon.

Company A—Captain J T Whiting, Pensacola, Fla.; First Lieutenant R M Bushnell; Second Lieutenant Frank Ross. Aggregate, 57.

Company B—Captain George J Slocumb, Pensacola, Fla.; First Lieutenant C M Jones; Second Lieutenant Richard M Cary. Aggregate, 58.

Company C—Captain P S Hickey, Apalachicola, Fla.; First Lieutenant A S Mohr; Second Lieutenant J P Lovett. Aggregate, 58.

Company D—Captain C H Tedder, Live Oak, Fla.; First Lieutenant L K Kimmerlin; Second Lieutenant Eugene G Allen. Aggregate, 43.

Company F—Captain M. P. Palmes, Pensacola, Fla.; First Lieutenant J S Reese. Aggregate, 32.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Headquarters, Gainesville, Fla.

Major Irving E Webster, commanding.
 First Lieutenant Walter M Davis, Adjutant.
 First Lieutenant C M Bingham, Quartermaster and Commissary.
 First Lieutenant E L Stewart, Surgeon.

Company A—Captain Walter A Sigsbee, Gainesville, Fla.; First Lieutenant Evans Haile; Second Lieutenant Louis J Burkheim. Aggregate, 41.

Company B—Captain R C Heiberger, Sarke, Fla.; First Lieutenant Owen Owens; Second Lieutenant J M Alvarez. Aggregate, 39.

Company C—Captain E M McLury; Second Lieutenant W H Rogers. Aggregate, 49.

Company D—Captain Charles L Smith, Daytona, Fla.; First Lieutenant J S Herbert; Second Lieutenant W H Carter. Aggregate, 32.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Headquarters, Arcadia, Fla.

Major Wm M Haughton, commanding.
 First Lieutenant Isaac S Craft, Adjutant.
 First Lieutenant Joshua Mizell, Quartermaster and Commissary.
 First Lieutenant John B Maloney, Surgeon.

Company A—Captain F C Brossier, Key West, Fla.; First Lieutenant M W Curry; Second Lieutenant H L Roberts. Aggregate, 36.

Company B—Captain Douglas F Conoley, Wampa, Fla.; First Lieutenant Charles C Whitaker; Second Lieutenant John A White. Aggregate, 53.

Company C—Captain J D Cameron, Titusville, Fla.; First Lieutenant D B Pritchard; Second Lieutenant James T Sanders. Aggregate, 45.

Company D—Captain J E Puckett, Arcadia, Fla.; First Lieutenant Howard W Gates; Second Lieutenant R E Whidden. Aggregate, 32.

Grand Aggregate Florida State Troops, 802.

DISBANDED SINCE LAST REPORT, UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE LAW
 APPROVED JUNE 9, 1891.

Fernandina Volunteers, Captain William LeFils, of Fernandina, Fla.

Hawthorn Rifles, Captain W W Brown, of Hawthorn, Fla.

Bartow Rifles, Captain Warren Taylor, of Bartow, Fla.

Hill City Guards, Captain C J Bowden, of Brooksville, Fla.

Garfield Guards, Captain Isaiah Richardson, of Pensacola, Fla.

Floral City Guards, Captain W H Ford, of Tallahassee, Fla.

Perry Guards, Captain Dan B Williams, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Duval Light Infantry, Captain Frank P Hopkins, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Arlington Guards, Captain Oran B Taylor, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Jacksonville Guards, Captain Daniel Knight, of Jacksonville, Fla.

L'Engle Guards, Captain J B Brown, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Key West Rifle Team, Captain James A Roberts, of Key West, Fla.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

For the reasons mentioned in my last report, to-wit, failure of the Legislature to provide for paying the assessors for making an enrollment as the law requires them to do, I am unable to give even an approximate estimate of the strength of the enrolled militia.

Hitherto estimates of this strength have been based upon the aggregate vote cast at the last general election, but as there was but one party practically in the last campaign, no great interest was manifested in securing the maximum vote of the State. Consequently less than half of those of voting age voted at the last election, and an estimate based upon such vote would be but wild guessing.

Nevertheless, making the usual estimate that one fifth of the entire population are males above twenty-one years of age, we may safely assume that this number in our State will reach 80,000. Assuming that one-fourth of these are exempt from military duties from various causes, and that the number of young men between 18 and 21 years of age equals that of the men over 45 years, we may with reasonable fairness assume that we have 60,000 men subject to military duty; a little more than 800 of whom perform all the military service of the State, with much individual expense and very little encouragement from the State. If no military force is necessary or desirable, an assumption in direct conflict with the opinion of the world, then these 800 should be disbanded and discouraged from making such sacrifices; but if we adopt the universal opinion and assume that this force is not only advisable, but a necessity, then it is not fair or just that they should bear the burdens of the 60,000 who owe military service to their country, unaided or unencouraged. A contribution of 10 cents per capita from those subject to this duty would aggregate more than the sum usually devoted by the State to the support of this important auxiliary to good government.

Over \$200,000 is annually spent to punish crimes. Might not a great part of this sum be saved and much of this crime prevented by the knowledge that the law had a strong arm ever ready to protect the law-abiding, to say nothing of the

duty we owe the common country to be ever ready with our quota of disciplined and drilled men for the common defense is a question which should engage the serious attention of our law-makers. That good time for which all men long, when nations shall no more go to war, has not yet dawned upon us, but developments of recent years would indicate that the more completely prepared nations are for war, and the more terrible the instruments of destruction become, the nearer we approach the period when the arbitration of reason will supersede that of the sword. Will we not be helping to advance this happy state of affairs by encouraging our militia?

The following is a roster of the general and staff officers:
Governor and Commander-in Chief, Francis P. Fleming.

STAFF.

Major-General David Lang, Adjutant General, Tallahassee.
Colonel David E Maxwell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Jacksonville.
Colonel John E Lambeth, Chief of Ordnance, Gainesville.
Colonel Albert W Gilchrist, Inspector-General, Arcadia.
Colonel W H Hutchinson, Quartermaster-General, Pensacola.
Colonel Henry Bacon, Surgeon-General, Jacksonville.
Colonel Charles A Choate, Judge Advocate-General, Tallahassee.
Colonel Eugene B McBride, Commissary-General, Jacksonville.
Colonel William D Ballentine, Aide-de-Camp, Fernandina.
Captain Harry F Baya, Aide-de Camp, Lake City.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major William Miller, Commanding, Point Washington.
Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Houstoun, Assistant Adjutant-General, Tallahassee.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Rourke, Inspector-General, Milton.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Rowland, Ordnance Officer, Point Washington.
Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel A Floyd, Commissary, Apalachicola.
Major Blufert Colvin, Aide-de Camp, Point Washington.

SECOND DIVISION.

Major-General James J Dickinson, Commanding, Ocala.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Page Cooper, Assistant Adjutant-General, Palatka.
Lieutenant-Colonel B Putnam Calhoun, Inspector, Palatka.
Lieutenant-Colonel John C Richard, Commissary, Starke.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A Finley, Ordnance Officer, Lake City.
Lieutenant-Colonel C A Williams, Surgeon, Newnansville.
Major W Waldo Martin, Aide-de-Camp, Ocala.
Major S W Akins, Aide-de-Camp, Ocala.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General C S Harby, commanding, Greenville.
 Major T J Vann, Assistant Adjutant-General, Madison.
 Major C S Van Buskirk, Inspector, Monticello.
 Major Moses W Linton, Commissary, Greenville.
 Major W D Griffin, Quartermaster, Greenville.
 Major W S Jordan, Ordnance Officer, Madison.
 Major L C Ruter, Surgeon, Greenville.
 Captain J Waldense Smith, Aide-de-Camp, Madison.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General—Vacant.
 Major Telfair Stockton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Jacksonville.
 Major Frank B Genovar, Quartermaster, St. Augustine.
 Major Thomas A Darby, Commissary, President City.
 Major Percy J Stollenwerk, Surgeon, Jacksonville.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Benjamin F Adams, Commanding, Eustis.
 Major John Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General, Eustis.
 Major W Bailey Tucker, Inspector, Tavares.
 Major J P Parramore, Quartermaster, Sanford.
 Major B J McCulloch, Commissary, Eustis.
 Major J L Giles, Ordnance Officer, Orlando.
 Major J N Taylor, Surgeon, Wildwood.
 Captain Pierre de'A Pratt, Aide-de-Camp, Leesburg.

So few of the regiments of enrolled militia have perfected even an indifferent organization, that it is thought useless to record those that have gone so far as to name field officers.

SERVICES RENDERED BY STATE TROOPS.

The troops have several times been called upon to aid in the enforcement of order, and the protection of life and property, during the past two years.

The first, and most notable occasion, occurred in July, 1892, when a white man, having been killed by a negro, and threats of lynching the prisoner from the Duval County Jail being made, a large concourse, or mob of negroes, assembled around the jail and defied and denied the sheriff of the county ingress to the building. This mob, refusing to disburse upon the reading of the riot act by the sheriff, he called for assistance from the militia to aid him in enforcing the laws. Your Excellency being at the time absent from the State, I ordered Company "A," of the First Battalion, to his assistance on the 4th of July. Next day the sheriff wired for more troops, saying

the situation was threatening, whereupon I ordered the other two companies in Jacksonville, Companies "C" and "F" to report to him.

On the 6th of July the sheriff again telegraphed that the situation was so serious that he thought the presence of more troops was required to prevent bloodshed. Fearing that his anxiety had caused him to over-estimate the danger, I wired the mayor and circuit judge to advise me on the situation. The latter very promptly replied that more troops were needed. Upon receipt of which Companies "B" and "D" of the First Battalion were ordered to report at Jacksonville, and I took the first train for that city, where I arrived by belated train at 11:30 p. m., and was at once driven to the scene of trouble at the county jail. Just preceding my arrival an encounter between the police, a portion of the troops and a part of the mob had been precipitated by an attempt of a policeman to arrest an armed negro near the jail, in which the negro was fatally wounded, and resulting in the mob firing from ambuscades upon the force at the jail. During the excitement consequent upon this affair a shotgun, accidentally dropped by one of the deputy sheriffs, was discharged in the sheriff's office, seriously wounding one of the troops.

Upon conferring with the sheriff and the officers in charge of the troops, the situation was judged to be so threatening that fresh troops were deemed necessary, those present having been constantly on duty, and without sleep for three days and nights. I accordingly wired Major Webster and Companies "A," "B" and "C" of the Fourth Battalion to report to me at Jacksonville by the first train. This dispatch was delivered to Captain Heiberger, commanding Company "B," at Starke, after midnight, and with most commendable promptness his company was assembled and took the train within less than two hours, arriving in Jacksonville about eight hours before it was anticipated it could reach there. The Major and the other two companies arrived by the first trains coming in, and immediately relieved the troops on duty, the latter being ordered to remain within call of their armories so as to be immediately available if needed. The troops now present

consisted of seven companies of infantry and a battery of artillery, aggregating 249 men, which force had the desired effect of overawing the mob and restoring confidence to the people, who had become alarmed by the many idle rumors usually started on such occasions. Perfect order prevailed during the night, many arrests were made, and no show of opposition being apparent during the night or next morning, the troops were dismissed with your thanks for their promptness in responding to orders. This whole affair, it is alleged, and probably correctly, could have been avoided by a prompt realization of the situation by the county and city authorities and decided action on their part, but whether those making this assertion could or did foresee the extent of the trouble, or the possibility of nipping it in the bud, is very doubtful. It is always easy to see afterwards just how things should have been done to meet certain contingencies.

It is, however, a matter of much congratulation that no serious conflict was precipitated, which could not have resulted otherwise than in serious loss of life to the young men who so nobly and promptly placed themselves in the breach.

It has been too much the custom to sneer at our troops as "play soldiers" by those who show their insincerity by frantically calling for their assistance on the very first approach of threatened danger. It is hoped we will in future hear less of such unjust criticism.

The next call for military aid came, like this when not only your Excellency, but the Adjutant-General also, was absent from the State in attendance upon the initiatory exercises of the World's Columbian Exhibition. To guard against such possible contingency your Excellency had taken the precaution before leaving the State, to detail from the staff an Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel C. A. Choate, the Judge Advocate General, charged with the duty of responding to such calls for assistance. This trouble grew out of a murder committed by a negro gambler at one of the cross-tie camps on the extension of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railroad, and his resistance to arrest.

There were a large body of alien negroes brought from

several distant States, in this vicinity, who had recently been paid off and many of them drinking and turbulent, which caused much uneasiness to the citizens of Titusville, near which place they were camped, and apprehending trouble the authorities telegraphed the Governor for military assistance. Colonel Choate, at once ordered the local company at Titusville to report to the sheriff of Volusia county, and the company at Sanford, Company D, Second Battalion, to proceed to Titusville, also directing Maj. T. D. Lancaster, commanding Second Battalion, to proceed thither and take charge of the military ordered into service. These prompt measures and prompt response of the troops had the effect of overawing the turbulent element, which quietly submitted to the civil authorities upon the appearance of the troops, and all excitement and apprehension was quickly allayed; thus giving additional proof of the good policy, not to say absolute necessity of encouraging the maintenance of a corps of citizen soldiers ever ready to respond to the calls of the executive power in enforcing the laws, as well as to resist any possible invasion of our land.

ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

There have been held, since my last report, two of these important schools for soldiers, without which it is impossible to impart much of the information actually necessary for efficient service.

The first of these assembled at the city of St. Augustine, in obedience to General Order No. 2, of July 6, 1891, issued from this office on the 21st day of July, 1891, and consisted of the companies forming the State Troops as previously organized, to-wit:

The 1st Batt., Maj. R. M. Call, commanding, consisting of the Jacksonville Light Infantry, Co. A; the Bradford County Guards, Co. B; the Gem City Guards, Co. D, and the Wilson Battery, Co. F. The 2nd Batt., Maj. T. D. Lancaster, commanding, consisting of the following companies, to-wit: The Island City Guards, Co. A; the Ocala Rifles, Co. B; the Shine Guards, Co. C; the Halifax Rifles, Co. D, and the St.

Augustine Guards, Co. F., and the 3rd Batt., Maj. W. F. Williams, commanding, consisting of the Escambia Rifles, Co. A; the Chipley Light Infantry, Co. B, and the Franklin Guards, Co. C, making an aggregate of 399 present; of 545 aggregate present and absent, or about 73 per cent. of troops. The large percentage absent was due to the short notice given, the lateness of the season, and consequent number of men absent from the State, either on business or recreation.

By request from your Excellency, a company of the 5th United States Infantry, under command of Lieut. T. M. De-frees, was ordered by the Secretary of War, to go into camp with the State Troops, and reported for duty on the 22d. The camp was placed under the immediate command of Maj. Lancaster, the senior major, and Lieut. C. L. Phillips, 4th U. S. Art., who had been ordered to report for duty to the Governor, was assigned to duty as inspector and instructor of the camp.

The usual orders for camp duties and drill exercises were properly issued by the Major commanding, and faithfully complied with. Lieutenant Phillips, having his quarters in the camp, was indefatigable in his attendance at all the exercises, correcting mistakes and giving instruction wherever needed, which the troops, both officers and men, were eager to receive and prompt to avail themselves of. The improvement, as might be expected under such favorable auspices, was rapid, but the limited sum available for the expenses necessitated the breaking up of the camp just when all things had been gotten into readiness for more efficient work.

Your Excellency and Staff being present in the city, together with Colonel Osborne and staff, of the Fifth United States Infantry, and Captain W. M. Black, of the Engineer Corps, inspected and reviewed the troops on the 26th, and on the following day the troops were marched in review through the principal streets of the city.

The inspections showed the arms and accoutrements in fair condition, but not fully up to the standard required in the regular army, while the drill of the older companies, particularly in the manual and school of the company, were excellent. It is regretted that lack of space in such a report as is

called for forbids quoting in full the report of Lieutenant Phillips to the Secretary of War, as it, while calling attention particularly to the defects and remedies to be applied, commends highly the material composing our troops and the readiness of the men to receive instruction and conform to discipline.

For the occasion of this encampment the different railroad companies made a special rate to troops in uniforms traveling by companies, of 1 cent per mile traveled, the Chattahoochee River steamers agreed to rate of one fare for round trip and the Plant Steamship Company to a rate of \$8 for the round trip. As early as practicable after the assembling of the troops I made a calculation upon this basis, that the troops could be paid 95 per cent. of regular rates, and paid the Pensacola companies at this rate, subsequent information necessitated the reduction of pay to 85 per cent., at which rate the remaining companies were paid, and after paying the accounts for transportation and incidental expenses of the camp a deficiency of \$29.30 occurred, which was carried over until 1892, and is included in the expenses for that year.

As the season for the next annual encampment drew near, the question of how the expenses of twice as many troops could be met with only the same limit of appropriation, presented itself, and correspondence was, by direction of your Excellency, begun with the different transportation lines with a view of securing a very low rate, or free transportation. At the same time proposals for contributions from places desiring the location of the camp were advertised for, with the view of so supplementing the fund available, as to make a camp possible. Several weeks elapsed without securing a greater reduction of transportation than had been allowed the previous year, and only one place, the city of St. Augustine, had made an offer to supplement the fund. This city offered \$1,000, contingent upon the camp being located there, and the supposed insufficiency of the appropriation. An estimate of the number of troops which would go into camp, and their per diem and transportation, satisfied me that less than \$8,000 would not suffice to meet the expense, and the chance for an

encampment seemed hopeless. At this juncture the citizens of St. Augustine, under the leadership of Capt. Henry Marcotte, of the United States Army, retired, opened correspondence with the principal railroad companies, and secured free transportation for the troops, thus rendering the camp a possibility. The delay consequent upon these different attempts at negotiation, caused the postponement of the encampment until August 25th, on which date the different commands were ordered to report at St. Augustine, at which place the camp was located under the promise of the \$1,000 contribution. In consequence of the late date, and the uncertainty that an encampment would be ordered, many of the troops (merchants and other business men) had left the State. To such an extent was this the case with the Pensacola companies, that the Major commanding the 3rd Batt. asked, in view of the very small number he could carry to camp, that he and those companies be excused from attending. In consideration of the possible deficiency in the funds to pay the troops, this request was granted by your Excellency, and with the exception of a detail of three men from Co. B, 3rd Batt., sent as a guard to the camp equipage of the Batt., Cos. A, B, and F, of the 3rd Batt., the Major and staff did not report at the camp.

The encampment was laid out on lots adjacent to the one upon which the last camp was held, and like that was made land and having a surface of several feet of sand, the drainage was good on most of the ground, but the plat was not large enough to accommodate the nineteen companies in attendance, without crowding a part on to ground that was hardly suitable for camp, being only a few inches above the level of high tides.

Maj. T. D. Lancaster, senior officer present, was placed in immediate command of the camp, and Capt. T. M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, having been ordered by the Secretary of War to report to the Governor for duty at this camp, was assigned to duty as inspector and instructor.

This camp was an innovation, and a most decided improvement upon the preceding ones, in that the Commander in

Chief and his staff went into camp with the troops, and set them an example of life in camp that it is hoped will be of benefit to the service.

The customary orders for the regulation of camp duties, guards and drill exercises were duly published and promptly conformed to.

Captain Woodruff, the inspector and instructor, was assigned a tent near that of the Commander-in-Chief, and by his constant attention to all of the exercises, his readiness to respond to all inquiries concerning military duties and law, and his uniform courteous and kindly deportment toward all with whom he had business, won the esteem and gratitude of the entire camp. His report to the Inspector-General of the Army on this camp is so full, complete and impartial in its deductions and recommendations for improvement, that I cannot do better than to embody it entire in this report, for the information and guidance of the troops as well as for the careful consideration of the Legislature.

Coming as it does from an accomplished and thoroughly educated soldier and citizen of our common country, unbiased by personal or local considerations, it may be accepted as a summary of all that is required both of the Legislature and the troops to make our organization all that it should be.

As mentioned in the first part of this report, the troops were paid in full, without recourse to the contribution by the citizens of St. Augustine, which was returned, and a balance returned to the Treasury.

The attendance at this camp was as follows:

His Excellency Francis P. Fleming, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Major-General David Lang, Adjutant-General.

Colonel Eugene B. McBride, Commissary-General.

Colonel Charles A. Choate, Judge Advocate General.

Colonel John E. Lambeth, Chief Ordnance Officer.

Colonel Albert W. Gilchrist, Inspector-General.

Captain Harry F. Baya, Aide de Camp.

FIRST BATTALION.

Major R. M. Call, commanding.

Jacksonville Light Infantry, Company A.

St. Augustine Guards, Company B.

Metropolitan Light Infantry, Company C.

St. Augustine Rifles, Company D.

Wilson Battery, Company F.

SECOND BATTALION.

Major T D Lancaster, commanding.
 Ocala Rifles, Company A.
 Leesburg Rifles, Company B.
 Shine Guards, Company C.
 Gate City Rifles, Company D.

THIRD BATTALION.

Chipley Light Infantry, Company B. (Detachment.)
 Franklin Guards, Company C.
 Suwannee Rifles, Company D.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Major I E Webster, commanding.
 Gainesville Guards, Company A.
 Bradford County Guards, Company B.
 Gem City Rifles, Company C.
 Halifax Rifles, Company D.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Major William M Houghton, commanding.
 Island City Guards, Company A.
 Tampa Rifles, Company B.
 Indian River Guards, Company C.
 DeSoto Guards, Company D.

Aggregate attendance as shown in table in following report of Captain Woodruff

CAMP AT RIFLE RANGE,
 Near Fort Thomas, Kentucky, Sept. 30, 1892. }

To the Officer in Charge of the Division of Military Information
 Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—In compliance with General Order No. 194, headquarters of the army, Adjutant-General's office, August 18, 1892, and letters of August 18 and 20 from the same source, I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the encampment of the Florida Militia at St. Augustine, Fla., from August 25 to 31 inclusive.

As directed in the letter of the 18th, I reported to the Inspector-General of the army, and received his letter of instructions, dated the 24th, on the evening of the 27th, and in accordance therewith I have sent to him complete reports, which, with my coming to this camp with its inconveniences, has somewhat delayed this report.

I reported by letter to his Excellency Governor Francis P. Fleming, of Florida, but received no reply or instructions

from him prior to the first day of the encampment. I therefore reported on the evening of the 24th, in person, to Major-General D. Lang, Adjutant-General of the State, who was in St. Augustine superintending the arrangements of the camp and the pitching of tents. On the afternoon of the 25th, upon notification from General Lang that a tent, at my request was ready for me near those of the Governor and his staff, I moved into camp, reported my arrival to the camp commander, Major T. D. Lancaster, and offered my services in getting the command into running order. This offer was accepted, and I immediately gave instructions to a number of officers in the ceremony of guard mounting, previously having asked that the officers detailed for guard be present. On this day guard mounting was held at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the morning of the 26th Governor Fleming and his staff arrived, and I at once reported to him and received verbal instructions as to his wishes. I was announced in orders that evening as inspector and instructor of the camp.

The companies of the Florida State Troops ordered into camp this year commenced to arrive on the morning of the 25th, the two local companies "B" and "D", First Battalion, moved in at 8 o'clock A. M., and the other companies came by special or by the regular trains, so that all were on the ground before retreat of that day, except a few men who reported the next day. There were thus gathered together eighteen (18) companies of infantry and one (1) company or battery of artillery.

GROUNDS AND CAMP.

The ground on which the camp was formed was a part of a vacant square on the west side of the town of St. Augustine, about 300 feet from north to south, and about 600 from east to west, near the railroad station and not far from the bridge crossing the San Sebastian river, and about half a mile from the central or business portion of the city, bounded on the north by King street, and on the east by Ribera. The ground is "made land," filled in to reclaim swampy ground, and corresponds to the grades of the city streets. The soil is sandy

loam, into which waste and rain water soak readily, only fairly drained and about five feet above mean high tide. It is not suitable and was totally inadequate for the encampment of such a force as was assembled. Fresh water was supplied through the city water system, but the pipes were not tapped at frequent enough intervals to give quickly such amounts as were required. On the two streets there were gas lamps at distances of about 150 feet apart.

The grounds for drills and ceremonies were on the north side of King street, in a square 450 by 550 feet, and in the base ball grounds, 350 by 450 feet; on the latter the grass had been cut, and the drills and ceremonies were generally executed much better than on the former, where the grass was almost knee deep. It is readily seen that the command could not be exercised to any degree of advantage nor with any approach to the requirements of field service. The camp itself was laid out nearly as prescribed in Paragraph 661, Drill Regulations for Infantry, for the camp of a regiment, except there were four battalions, in three of which there were five companies and the spaces and intervals were all contracted. The guard tents were established on the north side, and the officers' tents on the south side of camp. The sinks and facilities for washing and bathing were inadequate, except that use was made of such as the hotels afforded. In the town there are many good bath houses, and as the weather was too warm for hard work between 10:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., they were well patronized; besides many officers and men went over to Anastasia Island for surf bathing.

The order calling the troops together prescribed that no beds or cots would be allowed, but that hay or straw would be furnished; this was afterwards changed, on the recommendation of one of the surgeons of the State Troops, on account of the low ground and the liability to overflow by the heavy rains during that season of the year. However, the Governor and his staff all slept on a minimum amount of bedding on hay on the ground.

ORGANIZATION.

The law providing for the organization was amended by an act of the Legislature approved June 11, 1891, and says:

"There shall be organized in this State a body of militia composed of volunteers between the ages of 18 and 45, known as Florida State Troops, which in case of war, rebellion, invasion, or the suppression of riots shall be first ordered into service. The Florida State Troops shall consist of not exceeding twenty companies of infantry with officers and non-commissioned officers as in the army, and not less than twenty nor more than fifty-two privates; and two two-gun batteries of artillery, each of which shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, and not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two privates."

These companies are organized into five battalions, each having one Major, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, and one Surgeon, each of these three with the rank of First Lieutenant; and one sergeant-major and one quartermaster-sergeant. Each Major "may enlist for his battalion a band, to consist of not more than sixteen musicians, to be borne on the muster-roll of the field, staff and band, to constitute a part of the Florida State Troops."

This organization would give a maximum of eighty-four (84) officers, and thirteen hundred and ninety (1,390) men, including five battalion bands, and not including the Adjutant-General of the State and the other nine officers of the Governor's staff.

The enrolled strength is eighty-four (84) officers, and about eight hundred and forty (840) men, including two bands, and not including ten (10) staff officers.

The Staff is as follows :

Major-General David Lang, Adjutant-General.
Colonel D. E. Maxwell, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Colonel A. W. Gilchrist, Inspector-General.
Colonel Charles A. Choate, Judge-Advocate General.
Colonel W. H. Hutchinson, Quartermaster-General.
Colonel E. B. McBride, Commissary-General.
Colonel Henry Bacon, Surgeon-General.
Colonel J. E. Lambeth, Chief of Ordnance.
Colonel Wm. D. Ballentine, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain H. F. Baya, Aide-de-Camp.

The Governor is, by law, Commander-in-Chief of the State troops.

The actual force in camp was as follows :

BATTALION.	No of Companies.		Field and Staff.	Company	Officers.	N. C. Staff and Band.	Enlisted.	Total Officers.	Total Enlisted.	Aggregate.	Per Cent. of Officers.	Per Cent. of Enlistment.	Per Cent. of Command.
	Infantry	Artillery											
General Staff.....			6				6		6	60.0		60.0	
First.....	4	1	4	14	18	126	18	144	162	100.0	78.6	78.5	
Second.....	4	0	4	10	18	104	14	122	136	87.5	75.5	77.1	
Third.....	2	0	0	4	0	57	4	57	61	80.0	58.6	58.6	
Fourth.....	4	0	4	10	0	110	14	110	124	86.0	74.0	75.0	
Fifth.....	4	0	2	8	0	92	10	92	102	66.6	60.0	60.4	
	18	1	20	46	26	489	66	525	591	83.5	70.0	70.08	

There were two companies of infantry, one battery of artillery, and the Field and Staff of the 3rd Battalion, and four officers of the Governor's Staff, who were not called, and the above percentages are those present in the organizations ordered into camp, except in the case of the General Staff.

APPOINTMENTS.

Officers are appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and in the companies usually after an election; non-commissioned officers are appointed by the Major commanding the battalion, who gives each a warrant; in companies the captain first makes recommendation.

Every officer and man enrolled is obliged to take and subscribe to the following explicit oath :

"I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and of the State of Florida, and that I will observe and obey the lawful orders of the President of the United States, the Governor of this State, and officers appointed over me, according to the articles and regulations provided for the government of the armies of

the United States, and of the Florida State Troops, for the period of three years, unless sooner lawfully discharged."

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The law provides that when in attendance at annual encampments and when called out to aid the civil authorities, each commissioned officer and each man of the battalion bands shall receive one dollar and the ration allowed at the time to the United States Army; all other enlisted men shall receive the same pay and rations as at the time are allowed the United States Army. When ordered from home, transportation shall be furnished; and when it is inconvenient or impracticable to furnish rations in kind, they may be commuted at not exceeding forty cents (\$0.40) per day.

The Adjutant-General is allowed his actual traveling expenses when making annual inspections.

The Brigadier-General is allowed fifty dollars (\$50) per annum to defray the necessary expenses of his office.

The Quartermaster of each battalion is allowed the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) to defray the expenses of battalion headquarters, to be accounted for quarterly to the battalion commander, and annually to the Adjutant-General.

CLOTHING.

The law provides that the State shall furnish each enlisted man of the State Troops with one United States regulation uniform for each three years' service. This uniform remains public property, and is to be accounted for annually; but such uniforms shall only be furnished from the funds appropriated by Congress for arming and equipping the Militia. Most, if not all, of the companies owned their own uniforms as private property. There was considerable variety, particularly in full dress, but the undress was generally the same as in the Army, dark blue blouse and sky-blue trousers.

EQUIPMENTS.

Canteens, haversacks, blanket bags, and field belts, were the United States regulation pattern, all new or nearly so, and in good condition; the black belts and McKeever cartridge

boxes were old United States pattern, in poor condition and not well taken care of. The leggings used in a few of the companies were bought at their own expense. Company A, 5th Battalion, owned its knapsacks. Overcoats were not used, and in some companies the blanket was rolled on the blanket bag instead.

CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

The tentage was nearly all new, and bore the marks of the United States Inspector for the years 1891-'92. The amount was as follows:

Hospital Tents	11
Hospital Tents and Flies.....	9
Wall Tents.....	59
Wall Tents and Flies	49
Common Tent with Walls	321

Poles and Pegs were complete

No tentage was allotted to the companies and to the battalion headquarters in the camp, and serial numbers were stencilled on each kind under the personal supervision of Col. J. E. Lambeth, Chief of Ordnance, Acting Quartermaster-General.

Other articles of camp equipage belonged to companies, and were not complete or sufficient in quantity.

MESSING.

While in camp the messing was done by companies, or by companies in the same battalion united. The officers in either case messed with the men. The cooking was done by servants hired for the purpose, and brought with the companies. In addition to the commuted ration, a fund was created by subscription in each company for the messing and other expenses.

The price per day per man varied from forty cents to one dollar; the average was expected to be about sixty cents. The highest rate paid was at one of the hotels, where one company of the Second Battalion boarded.

The Governor and his staff messed in camp in the simplest manner, using tin plates and cups. His cook was an expert,

and served two dinner parties in excellent style—one given to the battalion commanders, and one in honor of a party of visitors.

The food at all the messes was good and well cooked.

The most noticeable features of the messing were first that the officers shared the mess with their men—in many respects a good thing, as it did away with running more than one set of kitchens in any one organization, and where transportation happened to be limited, such arrangement would save hauling two mess kits. Secondly, servants were hired to cook and serve the meals; thus the entire strength of the command was available for its proper functions. Of course if such were the method in the army, these cooks would have to be enlisted to hold them to their duties, and it might happen frequently that their places would have to be taken by the men.

POLICING.

The policing of camp was not systematic, and what there was was not carefully done. It was principally done by the hired servants. This lack of effective police would have been serious in a camp of long duration, but would probably have been corrected very speedily. Refuse from kitchens and messes was removed by private arrangements, or by the city authorities, waste and rain water was quickly absorbed by the sandy soil, but drainage should be more carefully considered in such a hot climate.

MILITARY DUTY.

Military duty was generally well done, but there was too much delay, after the assembly, in getting companies out of their company streets, and in forming the battalions for drills or parades. This was partly due to lack of experience, and to an inclination on the part of company commanders to wait and see what some one else would do. The battalion commanders were in great measure responsible, and should have sent orders immediately to their subordinates.

Guard duty was as well performed as the knowledge and

experience of officers and men extended ; but lack of any instruction in the manual of guard duty, and the giving of verbal orders to be transmitted, caused confusion and resulted in some neglect. The personnel of the guard was changed daily, the camp commander selecting, as far as his knowledge extended, the officers for the duty. As far as practicable, I gave personal instruction to the officers of the guard in Kennon's Manual, a copy of which I loaned with orders to have it turned over to the succeeding officers.

Even with this rather crude method, there was considerable improvement, and had it been possible to have the personnel re-detailed, greater improvement would have been made.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice could not very well be held during the encampment without interfering with some other duty or having it in the heat of the day. Most of the older companies had had some during the year. The allowance of twenty-five rounds per man per annum does not permit a very extended course of instruction. Captain Masters, Company B, First Battalion, told me that he had had practice on a tract of land about one mile north of St. Augustine, and that an excellent range could be obtained up to 1,000 yards. A fine range on Anastasia Island could be made at comparatively small cost, giving a length of about three miles.

DRILLS.

Company "F", First Battalion (Wilson Battery) had two drills daily at the "manual of the piece;" in the inspection and drill for myself only the Gatling gun was used. The bearing and discipline of the men of this battery, and their execution of all drill and duties were nearly perfect.

The infantry drill was confined to the school of the battalion in close order, except that a few companies drilled independently out of the regular hours. The Fourth and Fifth Battalions had never drilled as battalions, but after a little instruction and encouragement made satisfactory progress. The First and Second Battalions drilled fairly well; but in all there was a great degree of timidity on the part of the

officers; commands were scarcely repeated, and when given at all were not loud enough. Officers' schools would have remedied this, and more careful study and confidence on the part of the Majors would have corrected it. As a rule the Majors tried to cover too much ground and get forward to the more complicated formations before the simpler and the absolutely necessary parts of the drill had been mastered.

In such a short time as is allowed for the encampment, great exactness cannot be attained, but a nearer approach can be made if a definite plan is adopted by the camp commander, setting forth the actual movements that will be used at any one drill. No battalion had more than seven drills; yet if properly outlined and carefully studied, the entire school of the battalion could have been well drilled, even to include some instruction in extended order. All the battalion commanders, except one, asked me to drill their battalions, but I declined, and assured them that it was better for them to do the drilling so that they and their men could mutually gain confidence.

However, considering that officers and men were using the new drill regulations for the first time, and regard them as being entirely different from Upton's and more difficult to learn, satisfactory progress was made, and they deserve praise for what they did accomplish.

CEREMONIES.

As the ceremonies depend for their nicety on the previous instruction in companies and battalions, it can be easily understood that they were not very accurately performed. But the improvement was very marked from the first "guard mounting" on the evening of the 25th to that held on the morning of the 31st, and so also with the "dress parades," which were invariably better than the "guard mounting."

Many officers carried their swords and saluted improperly, but this is not strange when even in the army so little attention is paid to the manual of the sword.

I had battalion inspection in heavy marching order of all except the Fifth Battalion, which by a mistake of mine went to ground other than that on which I expected to find it, but

this was not very material, as only one company was partly supplied with field equipments.

I also inspected each company in its company street; this inspection was on Sunday, the 28th, and lasted from 5 o'clock A. M. until 12:30 P. M., excepting about an hour and a half for my breakfast and to attend guard mounting.

On Monday, the 29th, the Governor reviewed the entire force, which was formed by battalions in line, as provided in the drill regulations in the evolutions of the regiment, except that there were four battalions. The troops looked very well, and most of the companies marched past in good shape. This review and the dress parade on the 30th were the best formations of the encampment, and showed how great the progress and improvement were during the short week of instruction.

ARMAMENT.

Company F, First Battalion, ("Wilson Battery") had one (1) brass field piece (howitzer, model 1861,) and one (1) Gatling gun, cal. 45, (long barrel), with steel carriage. The men were armed with the light artillery saber. I was told that the Gatling gun is the only one in the State in the hands of the State troops.

Company F, Third Battalion ("Pensacola Light Artillery") has one gun, but the kind and caliber I was not informed about.

The infantry companies are armed with the Springfield B. L. rifle, cal. 45, models 1873 and 1884; Company D, Fifth Battalion, had some Springfield B. L. rifles, cal. 50, model about 1870. This company had only 50 caliber ammunition; all others had 45 caliber ammunition.

Except in two or three companies the arms were in poor condition, and being obsolete, are only useful for drills and instruction.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All the officers from the Governor's Staff, to the latest appointment, manifested the greatest interest in their military duties, and never wearied of instruction, or of seeking information. They were particularly desirous of knowing more

about military law, regulations, the manual of guard duty, military history, and the art of war, and were furnishing for service literature of all kinds. I spoke to many of them about the Military Service Institution, and they expressed the desire to join, so as to get the journal, copies of which I had at my tent.

Taking the early hours and the heat into account, the amount of work that was performed was astonishing, and it was done with a cheerfulness and willingness amounting to enthusiasm. Officers and men would pass from one duty to another without a murmur, only bent on accomplishing the work in hand, and this when it could be plainly seen that they were unaccustomed to the work and fatigue, and all the discomforts incident to camp life.

One thing was particularly effective and worthy of imitation—that was the simplicity of settling accounts, and the speedy manner in which payments were made. Each company commander would make out a pay-roll for his company, such as is used by many business firms; it contained columns for the name, rank, number of days on duty, rate of pay, rate of rations, total amount, and signature. This was checked up by one of the Staff Officers from the company returns, certified to by the company commander, approved by the examiner, and the Adjutant-General drew a check for the lump sum, for which the Captain gave a receipt and subsequently made a return.

Different officers of the State Troops spoke highly of the instruction given by officers of the Army, detailed at the Military Colleges in the State, from time to time; and they mentioned in terms of highest praise Lieutenant (now Captain) A. L. Wagner, 6th Infantry, not only for his ability as an instructor, but also for his other many fine qualities.

INSTRUCTION.

The instruction imparted by me was from text books and practically on the drill ground. From the Drill Regulations I explained the ceremonies of Guard-mounting, Dress Parade, Inspection and Review, the last three for both a battalion and a regiment. The method I adopted was to have the

camp commander assemble as many officers as possible at his tents, and with pencil and paper I would make a rough sketch of a movement as I repeated the text. In this way nearly every officer marching on guard, and every battalion commander and adjutant had his particular duties pointed out to him, and learned what he was to do at the formation then under discussion.

At the drills I was present usually mounted, and could easily supervise the whole force. At parade I would be with each battalion commander in turn as he brought his battalion up to the line. During the entire encampment I only missed two formations, and they were guard mounting on the fourth and fifth days; but the ceremony was well understood by that time, and I devoted my attention to other matters.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

A. For action on the part of the United States.

1. Increase in the allotment of money should be made to correspond to the increased organization of the State.

2. Arms and equipments should not be charged against the allotment, except in case of loss or damage. Such arms and equipments should remain the property of the United States, and be accounted for on proper returns. Old arms should not on any account be issued at prices charged for new.

3. The allotments of the appropriation for the militia should be used to supply expendable articles, such as blank forms, drill regulations, and manual of guard duty, ammunition and target material, certain articles of camp and garrison equipage, and uniform.

4. The two batteries should each have two new steel B. L. rifle guns, cal. 3.2 inches; the Gatling guns should be supplied with the shield or mantlet for protection of the cannoneers and the feed cases. Cannoneers should be armed with the revolver in addition to the sabre.

5. An officer of the army, preferably one appointed from the State, should be detailed on duty with the State troops for a period of not less than two years at a time. Such an officer would be interested in the troops of his own State, and

the State authorities would be interested in him. During such a detail the officer should be allowed a local rank on the Governor's staff, so that he could give orders to the commands he inspects or instructs.

6. There should be compiled and issued to the State troops, as well as to the army, abridged editions of the Manual of Guard Duty, the Drill and Firing Regulations, Army Regulations, the Practice of Courts-Martial and Articles of War, and a Manual of Field Engineering. They should be something of the style of a little compendium of the Firing Regulations, written by Lieutenant Charles L. Collins, Eleventh Infantry, Inspector Small Arms Practice, Department of Arizona.

But these manuals should only be issued by authority of the War Department.

B. For action by the Legislature or State authorities of Florida.

1. The forces should be organized into a brigade of two regiments, and the proper brigade and regimental commanders and their staffs appointed.

2. An increase in the appropriation for the support and instruction of the State Troops.

3. The passage of an act requiring railroads and steamboat lines to transport, free of cost to the State, the troops whenever they are called into service in the annual encampments or to suppress rebellion or riots, provided that the railroads and steamboats are released from certain per cent. of taxation.

4. In all calls into service, the rates of pay and allowances should be the same for officers and men as are now provided for the like grades in the United States Army.

5. Appropriation should be made for paying the actual expenses of such officers as are ordered on inspection duty by the Governor, provided that each company and battery shall be inspected once per annum at its armory, by any officer of the staff, in addition to the inspection by the Adjutant General; such inspections not to come within a period of three months of those made by the latter.

6. The County Commissioners should be required to comply

with the law where they have not provided the proper armories.

7. The State should secure, by purchase or otherwise, suitable sites for holding the annual encampments and for target practice.

8. The law should state distinctly in what the uniform allowed consists, as: One cap or hat, one blouse, one pair of trousers, one dark blue flannel shirt, one blanket, one pair of uniform shoes, and one pair of leggings.

9. The time for holding the encampment should, if possible, be in April or October, and for not less than ten days — not including the days required for travel.

CONCLUSION.

I enclose herewith some photographs of the encampment, which I had taken to accompany this report; a map of the State of Florida, with stations of companies marked; a plan of mobilization (supplement A); and copies of orders published, etc.

In my intercourse with every one I met, I bore in mind the suggestions contained in the latter part of the letter of instructions from your office, and as to the degree of success, I would respectfully invite attention to General Orders No. 11, A. G. O., State of Florida, of this year, an engrossed copy of which, with the State seal, has been furnished me.

In closing my report I must express my thanks to all the officers and men, from the newest one enrolled up to His Excellency the Governor, for their kindness and courtesy toward me, and for their patience, industry, and willingness, which made my duties a sincere pleasure, and an experience in close contact with gentlemen such that occurs rarely in one's military life.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. M. WOODRUFF,

Captain 5th Infantry, Inspecting Officer.

The Pensacola companies of the Third Battalion, having missed the advantages of attending the general encampment

for the troops in August, the Major commanding applied for permission to have a special encampment for these companies, without expense to the State, and to be attended only after business hours in the evenings and until business hours next morning, which proposition meeting your approval, he ordered the encampment for the week beginning Friday, September 16, and ending September 23. On the 19th, in company with your Excellency, I went to Pensacola to inspect the camp and troops. Being entirely voluntary, and embracing only those hours when the men were not occupied in their ordinary business avocations, the discipline was found lax, the young men being disposed to have as much enjoyment out of the occasion as possible. Nevertheless the regular guard mountings, drills and dress parades were conducted each afternoon, the guards duly posted for the night and next morning, a detail from the guard being left in charge of the camp, the remainder returned to their business duties in the city, which could be easily done, as the camp was located in a park of the suburbs. An inspection and review of the troops was had on the 21st, and I found the arms and accoutrements in fair condition. The battery, Company F, having only one gun, a twelve-pound howitzer of obsolete pattern, had not made much progress in the manual of the piece, but were fairly drilled in the school of the company. The other two companies are among the best drilled of the troops, and sustained their reputation on this occasion. The battery should as early as practicable be supplied with regulation guns, and in addition thereto with a Gatling gun, as this is one of the places in the State where disturbances are most liable to occur, and the presence of this engine of destruction in a place, coupled with the knowledge that trained men were there to use it if circumstances required, would go very far to prevent trouble from such source.

The record of the Pensacola companies gives assurance that they could be depended upon in such an emergency.

In conclusion, I would refer to the recommendation of Capt. Woodruff in relation to supplying armories for the troops.

The law now in force, Section 556, Revised Statutes, makes it the duty of the County Commissioners to provide each company with an "armory suitable for its meetings and drill and the safe storage of its arms and equipments," but it would seem that a diversity of opinions exists as to the particular kind of a building which would fill these requirements. In sparsely built up towns, where wide streets and unoccupied blocks afford plenty of space near the building, for the drills, it might be a reasonable compliance with the law, to provide a suitable building for the meetings of the company and for the safe storage of its property, but in the larger towns and cities where no such facilities for drills exist, it was evidently the intention of that law that the County Commissioners should provide a hall sufficient also for the company drills. The law should be so framed as to leave no doubt as to what kind of armory should be furnished, and also provide a mode for enforcing a compliance therewith. At the time of the last amendment to the militia law it was not known or contemplated that the commission charged with a revision of the statutes, had eliminated from the laws so much that is essential to the encouragement and discipline of the State Troops. Since 1868 it has been the law that all active members of the volunteer militia have been exempted from jury duty and from serving on any "*posse comitatus*," and the law approved June 8, 1887, section 11, provided that "not more than twenty contributing members may be enrolled in each company or battery, each of whom shall, upon payment to such organization annually, on or before the first day of March, of not less than ten dollars, become exempt from jury duty for the year." Both of these provisions have been repealed by the revision of the Statutes, thus depriving the State Troops of a source of revenue for meeting the necessary expense of maintaining their organizations, and also imposing upon the 800, who as before referred to, had voluntarily assumed the duties required by law of the 60,000, all the duties required of the voters of the State, thereby not only removing one of the encouragements offered for such service, but in effect actually punishing our young men for becoming the State's volunteer soldiers. I cannot believe the Legislature would

have wittingly done such a thing, and it is confidently hoped this will be remedied by restoring these exemptions at the next session of our Legislature. The Revised Statutes also repealed the only authority expressly granted for ordering courts-martial for the trial of the State Troops, by substituting for Section 17 of the law above referred to, the old law on courts-martial which is inapplicable to the present organizations, and hence some doubt existed as to your Excellency's authority to order such courts. This should also be corrected. It is desirable that authority should also be given the Governor to organize the corps of State Troops into regiments corresponding to the new U. S. Drill Regulations, and the regiments thus composed into a brigade. The Constitution provides for only four Brigadier Generals of militia, and the appointments hitherto made were with reference to territorial limits, but it is thought the object desired could be constitutionally accomplished by the assignment of one of the Brigadier-Generals thus appointed, to the command of the State Troops, without bringing about a conflict of jurisdiction.

There are many obsolete and therefore useless provisions in our militia laws which should be repealed. These will doubtless be brought to the attention of the Legislature in a bill for amendment of the law, contemplated during the next session, and hence it is unnecessary to specify details in this report.

It has been found impracticable to trace all the tents drawn from the United States, bought by the State and by the First Battalion, which was afterwards re-imbursed for same, for the reason that during the epidemics of 1887 and 1888 nearly all of the tents then on hand were loaned to refugees, to the Boards of Health and other irresponsible persons, who have failed after repeated solicitations to make any accounting for same. Hence no attempt to account for same other than is shown in the report of Capt. Woodruff, which is based upon the report of Col. Lambeth, acting Quartermaster General at the last encampment, and it is thought embraces all tentage then in possession of the troops.

For similar reasons it is found impossible to satisfactorily

account for uniforms issued to the troops. These men have been so long accustomed to furnish, at their own personal expense, the uniforms used up in the public service that when same was issued to them it was thought no robbery to use them as their own property, and when they became unserviceable to dispose of them as they saw fit. In one instance, that of the "Fernandina Volunteers," the uniforms were furnished in lieu of the quarterly allowance due the company for armory expenses, and to that extent became the property of the company, although the State is responsible to the United States Quartermaster Department for same, and is expected to annually account therefor until properly disposed of by order of the Secretary of War. In the case of the Gainesville Guards, the uniforms issued to them was in lieu of those burned by order of the County Board of Health of Alachua County, upon the return of that company from Fernandina in 1888, where it had been exposed to the contagion of yellow fever then prevailing there. Thus these also by right and equity became the property of those to whom they were issued. In view of these difficulties it will be readily seen that no satisfactory account could be rendered to the United States Quartermaster Department of the uniforms thus drawn, and I have therefore made no return to the department for those years. To have made a report would have given me the alternative of reporting these articles on hand, which I did not believe to be true, or to have returned them as lost or destroyed, which would have resulted in the charge of the regulation price to the account of the State, to be deducted from any funds hereafter becoming due from the United States.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

Since my last report, there have been 136 additional applications for the benefits of the pension law, of which 80 have been placed upon the pension rolls, 45 refused, and 11 still awaiting final adjudication. Of those whose claims were either pending, or had been refused, January 1, 1891, 30 have since been added to the lists, making in all 110 new names

added. Twenty-one have died, two have removed from the State, two have been suspended upon showing being made that they were not financially in the condition prescribed by the law, and one has not drawn even the first payment, although his claim was allowed nearly three years ago, presumably because he can not take the oath as to his dependent condition. Of the 21 who died, 9 left widows who succeeded to their pension rights. The following is the mortuary list :

- No. 18. A. G. Denham, Cottondale, Fla., died.
 - No. 50. Wade Silcox, Jacksonville, died November 25, 1891.
 - No. 77. Byrd Mobley, Webster, Fla., died.
 - No. 92. Sarah Ann Sunday, Milton, Fla., died May 9, 1891.
 - No. 107. Barbara Ginn, Suwannee Shoals, died September 9, 1891.
 - No. 109. Joseph N. May, Ft. Myers, Fla., died.
 - No. 118. Elisha Davis, Largo, Fla.
 - No. 124. Moses Coleman, Spring Lake, Fla., died April 9, 1891.
 - No. 139. Henry Dykes, Marianna, died.
 - No. 171. Milbra A. Tucker, Lake City, Fla., died; date unknown.
 - No. 194. Peter Rowe, Dyals, Fla., date of death unknown.
 - No. 205. Henry H. Lewis, Eufaula, Ala., died October 24, 1892.
 - No. 206. Allen Sweat, Chicora, Fla., date unknown.
 - No. 217. W. H. Brown, Mayo, Fla.
 - No. 240. Jacob H. Dyes, Tocol, Fla., drowned.
 - No. 298. Sarah Keen, Lake City, date unknown.
 - No. 333. Elisha Starling, Jasper, died.
 - No. 340. Mary E. Bishop, Aucilla, Fla., died December 25, 1892.
 - No. 379. Mary J. May, Fort Myers, Fla., died August 25, 1892.
 - No. 386. Thomas Ferguson, Live Oak, Fla., died October 3, 1892.
 - No. 52. James Warren, Jacksonville, Fla.
- Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the injustice, which

allows pensions to those widows whose husbands died from wounds, or were killed in line of duty, and refuses the pension to the widows whose husbands died in the service from sickness. It is said, with much fairness, that one is as much entitled as the other. It matters not to the widow who lost her husband whether he was shot dead, or died of lingering disease contracted in the service. He is as much lost to her.

In opposition to this view of the case, it is urged that to allow pensions to the widows whose husbands died of disease contracted in line of duty, would open too great room for fraud, as it would be comparatively an easy matter for such widows to find some to swear that the husband died of disease contracted during the war, although he may have lived for 30 years afterward, as has been the case with some who have presented claims based upon wounds received that length of time prior to death. I doubt if it is possible to so frame a law as to bear with exact fairness on all cases, but this seems too great a discrimination to accord with our democratic ideas of equality, as it is in reality making a distinction without there being material difference.

A list of the pensioners having been given in the Comptroller's report, is omitted here.

With grateful remembrance of your kindness and forbearance to myself, and the great interest always manifested by you in the welfare and advancement of the State troops, whose progress in organization, discipline, drill and efficiency under your administration has been unexampled in the history of the State,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. LANG,

Adjutant-General of Florida.

